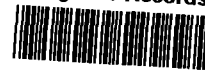


PROPOSED PLAN
DuPage County Landfill
DuPage County, Illinois

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



248080

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) will accept written comments on the DuPage County Landfill Proposed Plan during a public comment period.

Date: July 10, 1998 to August 10, 1998.

PUBLIC MEETING

U.S. EPA will hold a public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan on the DuPage County Landfill (also known as the Blackwell Landfill). Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the meeting.

Date: Wednesday, July 22, 1998.
Time: 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Place: Warrenville Community Building
3 South 240 Warren Ave.
Warrenville, IL 60555

PROPOSED PLAN
DUPAGE COUNTY LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
JULY, 1998

INTRODUCTION

This Proposed Plan identifies the cleanup alternatives that have been considered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) for the DuPage County Landfill Superfund site located near Warrenville, Illinois. This Proposed Plan also presents U.S. EPA's recommended cleanup remedy for the site.¹ Previous investigations and design reports, as well as any other pertinent documents in the Administrative Record and Information Repositories, should be consulted for in-depth details on the development and evaluation of the alternatives

Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires publication of a notice and Proposed Plan for site remediation. The Proposed Plan must also be made available to the public for comment. This Proposed Plan is a summary of information contained in previous investigation and design documents for the DCL site. Please consult the Administrative Record for more detailed information.

considered.

The objectives of previous investigations and design reports have been to determine the extent of contamination at the site, to evaluate alternatives to address threats or potential threats posed by the site, and to identify, develop, and evaluate cleanup alternatives appropriate for the site.

Public input on the alternatives and the information that supports these alternatives is an important contribution to the remedy selection process. Based on new information or public comment, U.S. EPA may modify the recommended alternative or select another alternative. The public is encouraged to review and comment on all technologies and alternatives considered for the site.

SITE BACKGROUND

The DuPage County Landfill site (the "Site") is located approximately 6 miles southwest of downtown Wheaton, near Warrenville, Illinois (Figure 1). The Site is located in Section 26, Township 39 North, Range 9 East, in DuPage County Illinois. The Site is part of the Roy C. Blackwell Forest Preserve and is owned and operated by the Forest Preserve District (FPD) of DuPage County.

The Site occupies approximately 40 acres centrally located within the approximately 1200 acre Blackwell Forest Preserve. The Forest Preserve is open space containing woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and lakes used by the public for recreational uses such as hiking, camping, boating, fishing and horseback riding. The boundaries that define the landfill (within the greater 1200 acre Forest Preserve) are: on the north and east, the site extends along the center of Silver Lake from Spring Brook on the north to Butterfield Road on the south. The southern boundary extends along Butterfield Road to the intersection of Butterfield Road and the West Branch of the DuPage River, and then north to the intersection of the West Branch of the DuPage River and Spring Brook. The western boundary of the Site is formed by Spring Brook.

The 40-acre tract of land that is now the Site was originally purchased by the FPD in 1960. Approximately 1,100 surrounding acres were purchased during the next five years with the intent of developing recreational uses after construction of the landfill. Initially, the FPD planned to use a near-by inactive gravel pit for solid waste disposal. However, in 1963 gravel excavation resumed at the gravel pit and continued through July, 1969. Concurrent with the gravel mining operation, the near-by lakes were enlarged and deepened. The gravel was sold to offset the cost of lake construction, recreational projects, and flood control projects. With the gravel operation generating revenues and the large amount of clay removed during the lake improvements, the FPD abandoned the idea of placing waste in the gravel pit and began development of a landfill in its present location.

The landfill was originally designed to be constructed as a honeycomb of one-acre cells lined with clay. The cells were to be offset to maximize stability of the landfill. The landfill was to be

capped with 12 feet of compacted clay and covered by soil and vegetation. A leachate collection system was also planned to be installed. Known deviations from the original design include the lack of a clay liner in Cell 8, addition of Cell 9, refuse in an area north of the landfill which was to be a non-dumping area, and the lack of a leachate collection system.

Although daily records were not kept to detail how the construction proceeded, generally cells were developed across several acres by building side berms, and then filling the cells with refuse and daily cover. At the completion of each cell, the clay cover was installed and side berms were constructed for the next layer of refuse. The clay covers served as the liners for overlying cells as the landfill construction proceeded upward. Approximately 1.5 million cubic yards of waste were deposited in the landfill between 1965 and 1973, creating Mt. Hoy which is approximately 150 feet above the original ground surface.

Cleanup Actions Taken

A significant amount of work has already been completed in connection with the Site. A chronology of activities includes:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1965 | Construction of the landfill. |
| 1969 | The first leachate ² well was installed to monitor the amount and types of liquids contained in the landfill. |
| 1970's | Ten (10) monitoring/piezometer wells were installed surrounding the landfill and measurement of groundwater levels and samples for pH and chloride were taken. |
| 1973 | The last load of public refuse was accepted at the landfill. |
| 1976 | The picnic and camping areas, hiking trails, swim lake and Mt. Hoy opened at the park. |
| 1980-82 | In 1980, leachate was observed weeping from the north slope of the landfill. Due to concerns about the potential for contamination, 23 wells were installed to monitor groundwater and two geologic studies were completed. |
| 1982 | Due to concerns about the accumulation of landfill gases, ten (10) shallow gas vents and six (6) deep gas vents were installed in the landfill. |
| 1983 | A quarterly and semi-annual groundwater/surface water sampling program was implemented (continued until 1989). |

²Leachate is a liquid (usually rainwater) that has percolated through contaminated soil and landfill waste and accumulates and transports contaminants.

- 1984-86 Twenty (20) additional monitoring wells were installed and added to the routine sampling program, two (2) shallow and eight (8) deep gas vents were installed and fourteen (14) borings were conducted in the landfill.
- 1986 The Site was evaluated by the U.S. EPA for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). This is a list of sites throughout the country that are eligible for study and cleanup, if necessary, under the Superfund program.
- 1989 The FPD agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) and a Feasibility Study (FS) at the Site. The purpose of the RI was to determine the extent of contamination associated with the Site and evaluate risks to human health and the environment. The FS evaluates alternatives for cleaning up the Site.
- 1990 The Site is listed on the NPL.
- 1994 The Remedial Investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination is approved by U.S. EPA.
- 1995 The Feasibility Study analyzing cleanup alternatives is submitted to U.S. EPA by the FPD.
- 1996 The FPD entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) to complete the required design and cleanup of the Site under removal authority.

SCOPE AND ROLE

As stated above, the U.S. EPA and the FPD entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) for remediating the Site in 1996. The overall strategy for cleaning up this Site includes a combination of early actions under the 1996 AOC along with long-term actions in a final Record of Decision (ROD). Removal authority is typically used when emergency situations arise or, as in the case of this Site, when discreet response actions can occur that are: 1) not technically complex, 2) do not require a lengthy planning period, 3) can result in an immediate risk reduction, and 4) the response action is fully consistent with the long-term remedial approach. The early actions taken at this Site were consistent with all of these criteria. Specifically, the early actions taken under the 1996 Removal AOC included:

- completing soil borings to determine if any areas of the landfill did not have a minimum of two feet of low permeability cover material;
- making any necessary repairs to the cap to ensure 2 feet of low permeability material is present above the waste;
- enhancing the surface drainage from the landfill to guard against the pooling of

surface water and to prevent erosion;

- installing leachate extraction wells to remove liquids from within the landfill to protect underlying groundwater;
- installing a subsurface leachate pipe-work system to transport extracted leachate to a central collection tank for storage; this leachate is then transported to a permitted off-site facility for treatment and disposal;
- installing a new landfill gas collection system to augment the 25 existing gas vents;
- providing evidence that trees on the landfill are not in areas where root penetration could allow percolation of precipitation through refuse within the landfill;
- reassessing the existing monitoring wells and implementing quarterly monitoring to ensure that contaminants levels are not increasing or moving in a way that they could jeopardize either human health or the environment;
- operation and maintenance of all components to prevent contamination of groundwater such that it does not exceed the Maximum Contaminant Levels at the Forest Preserve boundary.

Almost all of the early actions from the 1996 AOC have been completed. Actual cleanup work began in 1996 when nine (9) leachate extraction wells were installed into the landfill. In 1997, the cap integrity investigation was completed and cap repairs were completed (with the exception of one 4-acre area that was completed in the summer of 1998). Also in 1997, the leachate collection and passive landfill gas extraction system were initiated and off-site treatment and disposal of leachate from the new system began. The FPD installed 5 additional compliance/detection groundwater wells to document that the early action remedy components were successful. Operation and maintenance of the cap, leachate extraction, gas collection, and groundwater detection and compliance monitoring is on-going.

In 1998, the final 4-acres of the cap were repaired and a study of the north storm water area was completed. Also, the FPD developed and submitted a groundwater trend analysis and proposed a Monitored Natural Attenuation Study to U.S. EPA and IEPA. This plan was approved and the Natural Attenuation Study was initiated in July, 1998.

The objective of the ROD will be to transition all of the components of the early actions completed under the AOC to long-term and add a Natural Attenuation Study for groundwater. The ROD will then serve as the final Site-wide remedy.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

Previous investigations indicated that levels of VOCs³ found in the on-site groundwater exceeded the drinking water standards set by U.S. EPA under the authority of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. These standards are called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Contamination levels were also higher than the Illinois Drinking Water Standards. VOCs, semi-VOCs and inorganic compounds were also detected in samples of soils, leachate and landfill gas collected from the Site in amounts that could cause potential health risks.

Because of the presence of this contamination, an analysis was conducted to estimate the health or environmental problems that would result if the soil, leachate, landfill gas and groundwater were not addressed. This analysis, commonly referred to as the Baseline Risk Assessment, evaluates current and future potential human health or environmental risks⁴ associated with the Site at the time of the remedial investigation.

The Baseline Risk Assessment identified the following exposure "pathways" at the Site: coming in direct physical contact with the groundwater, leachate or the soil (called dermal exposure); inhaling (breathing) gas from the landfill or vapors off-gassing from groundwater; drinking the groundwater and ingesting (eating) soil. For further details on risks to human health from the Site prior to the response actions, please consult the Baseline Risk Assessment contained in the Remedial Investigation.

As stated above, the Baseline Risk Assessment was completed during the Remedial Investigation, which occurred before any of the early actions were completed at this Site. For this reason, the following discussion describes how the recently completed response actions have addressed potential risks associated with the Site.

Cap Improvements

The remedial action objectives for the cap component are to eliminate the potential threat of direct contact from exposure to the waste and to minimize infiltration into the landfill. To ensure the cap was adequate to eliminate exposure and reduce infiltration, an investigation of the extent of refuse and the thickness of the cap was completed by the FPD. This investigation identified several areas where the cap depth was insufficient and warranted repair. The FPD made these repairs by adding compacted low permeability material until there was a minimum of 2 feet present above the waste. In some areas, there is as much as 60 feet of clay overlying the waste. These compacted low permeability materials (clay) restricts the inflow of precipitation. Once these liquids get into a landfill they generate leachate which results in the migration of contaminants into the underlying groundwater. The FPD also improved surface drainage to

³ Volatile Organic Compounds or VOCs are any number of chemicals that contain organic carbon and readily evaporate (changing from liquids to gases when exposed to air). Exposure to VOCs over a long period of time may cause a variety of health-related problems. Examples of VOCs are Dichloroethene, Trichloroethane and Perchloroethene.

minimize water pooling from precipitation and to minimize erosion. The FPD is required to routinely inspect and maintain the cap for as long as wastes are on-site. Due to the cap improvements, there are no current potential exposure risks to the waste materials and infiltration has been minimized.

Leachate Extraction and Treatment

The remedial action objective for the leachate component is to remove liquids within the landfill such that migration to groundwater is minimized. These liquids represent the most highly toxic and mobile contaminants and the greatest source (principle threat) for groundwater contamination. Because these liquids are located beneath the recently improved low-permeability cap, they do not pose any direct human exposure risks. To minimize the threat to groundwater posed by leachate, the FPD installed 9 vertical leachate extraction wells into the landfill and are actively extracting the landfill liquids. Once captured by the extraction wells, the leachate is passed through a subsurface conveyance system, consolidated in a on-site tank and then transported via tanker truck off-site for treatment and disposal at a regulated waste treatment facility. Removal of leachate will greatly minimize the threat posed by the highly toxic, highly mobile materials resulting in improved groundwater quality and long-term protection against contaminant migration. To date, over 267,000 gallons of leachate have been removed from the landfill and transported off-site for treatment and disposal. Leachate will continue to be actively pumped from the landfill and sent off-site for treatment for the foreseeable future.

The landfill leachate system also includes a contingency provision in the event that there are problems in the future with leachate extraction. Because of the honeycomb design, there is a possibility that some or all of the extraction wells may go dry after pumping begins. An assessment will be conducted after one year of operation of the leachate extraction system. This assessment will include recommendations on whether additional extraction wells will be required. The criteria for this assessment includes: the number of leachate extraction wells that are dry, the amount of leachate measured at other locations in the landfill and the concentration of contaminants found in groundwater. It is anticipated that no more than 9 additional extraction wells will be added to the existing leachate extraction system.

Landfill Gas Collection

The remedial action objectives for the landfill gas component are to manage landfill gas such that it does not pose a direct inhalation risk, create a flammable hazard or migrate to groundwater. To address these potential concerns, a landfill gas collection system was installed and is currently being operated. Landfill gases are now, and will continue to be, passively collected. Investigative data shows that the levels of gas from the landfill are well below health thresholds for any breathing risks. However, to deal with future contingencies, the landfill gas collection system was designed to be upgraded from passive to active gas collection, if necessary. Gases will continue to be passively vented until sampling shows that active collection and/or treatment is required. If sampling shows significant increases in the volume or concentrations of landfill

gases, the vent system will be upgraded to actively collect larger volumes of landfill gas and a thermal treatment system will be constructed on-site. Long-term sampling is required to monitor volumes and/or concentrations of landfill gases to ensure the system is successfully managing the landfill gas.

Groundwater

The remedial action objective for the groundwater component is to restore the groundwater to beneficial use in a reasonable time-frame. Groundwater directly beneath and near the landfill footprint exceeds the U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Level and the Illinois Drinking Water Quality Levels (this contamination is a result of downward migration of leachate and landfill gas within the landfill to groundwater). EPA expects a remedy to return usable groundwater to beneficial use wherever practicable, within a reasonable time-frame. Although groundwater directly beneath and near the landfill footprint exceeds drinking water standards, the area beneath the landfill is not, and never has been, used to supply drinking water. The future use of groundwater is restricted by the FPD charter and required institutional controls. Outside of the landfill footprint, contaminants naturally attenuate to very low concentrations and continue to diminish until they reach the FPD property line. Very low concentrations of some contaminants have historically been detected in off-site wells. However, these concentrations are significantly below any regulatory level. A trend analysis of sampling, with data as recent as 1997, continues to document significant improvements in groundwater quality. In addition to a measurable reduction in contaminant concentrations, there are also daughter products present. This indicates that a natural breakdown of contaminants is occurring.

The only current risk for groundwater would be consumption of the water extracted directly beneath or adjacent to the landfill footprint, which will be prohibited through institutional controls. Cap improvements, implementation of the leachate extraction system and the landfill gas collection system are expected to directly impact on-site groundwater quality by minimizing the future source of contamination, resulting in a further reduction in contaminant levels.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

EPA makes remedy decisions under remedial authority by identifying a number of alternatives and evaluating these alternatives against the following criteria.

1. **Overall protection of human health and the environment** - determines whether an alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls threats to public health and the environment through institutional controls, engineering controls, or treatment.
2. **Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)** - evaluates whether the alternative meets federal and state environmental statutes, regulations, and other requirements that pertain to the Site, or whether a waiver is justified.

3. **Long-term effectiveness and permanence** - considers the ability of an alternative to maintain protection of human health and the environment over time, and the reliability of such protection.
4. **Reduction of contaminant toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment** - evaluates an alternative's use of treatment to reduce the harmful effects of principal contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present.
5. **Short-term effectiveness** - considers the length of time needed to implement an alternative and the risks the alternative poses to workers, residents, and the environment during implementation.
6. **Implementability** - considers the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative, such as relative availability of goods and services.
7. **Cost** - includes estimated capital and operation and maintenance costs, as well as present worth costs. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today's dollar value.
8. **State acceptance** - considers whether the State agrees with U.S. EPA's analyses and recommendations of the RI, the Removal AOC and the Proposed Plan.
9. **Community acceptance** - will be addressed in the Record of Decision (ROD), which will include a responsiveness summary that presents public comments and U.S. EPA responses to those comments. Acceptance of the recommended alternative will be evaluated after the public comment period.

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The remedy evaluation conducted by U.S. EPA, in consultation with the Illinois EPA, compared the preferred action alternative to a no action alternative. Although the no action alternative was critically evaluated, it was determined not to be effective in protecting human health and the environment. For this reason, the Proposed Plan only presents a discussion of the preferred action alternative.

Because this Site is a landfill, the cap improvement, leachate and landfill gas collection/management systems are considered a "presumptive remedy". These components are considered presumptive because U.S. EPA has had extensive experience with landfills throughout the country and has conducted detailed analyses of alternatives at many other similar sites. These components are common in almost all landfills remedies. For this reason, detailed evaluations are not repeated.

As stated previously, the overall Site strategy is to use both presumptive early actions under a Removal AOC and transition long-term components into the Site-wide Final ROD. The early actions completed under removal authority at the Site included; cap investigation and repair, implementation of institutional controls (i.e., land use restrictions, slope and drainage improvements), installation and operation of the leachate collection system, installation of a leachate conveyance and storage system, off-site leachate treatment and disposal and the installation and operation of the landfill gas collection system. The long-term operation and maintenance of all of these systems, plus the groundwater remedy will be required under the final Site-wide remedy as detailed in the preferred alternative below.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

U.S. EPA has completed a critical review of all of the potential pathways after the completion of the early actions. U.S. EPA recommends a combination of on-going operation of the early actions, the addition of several contingencies and Monitored Natural Attenuation for groundwater. In summary, the U.S. EPA recommends the following as the final Site-wide remedy:

- 1) implementation of institutional controls (deed restrictions);
- 2) long-term operation and maintenance of the cap;
- 3) long-term operation and maintenance of the leachate/landfill gas collection, conveyance and storage system;
- 4) contingent transition from passive to active landfill gas collection and on-site thermal treatment of extracted landfill gases, if necessary;
- 5) long-term off-site treatment and disposal of leachate;
- 6) a one-year critical review of the leachate extraction system with possible system augmentation of up to 9 additional leachate extraction wells;
- 7) Monitored Natural Attenuation for groundwater with scheduled comparisons to the Monitored Natural Attenuation clean-up projections;
- 8) long-term monitoring of landfill leachate, gas and groundwater;
- 9) scheduled 5-year reviews.

Implementation of Institutional Controls

Institutional controls include deed restrictions prohibiting the installation of groundwater wells

without the express written approval of U.S. EPA, implementation of local zoning controls to preclude non-approved future land uses, prohibition of construction on the cap without written approval from U.S. EPA, prohibition against any activities that may impact the remedy, and land transfer restrictions.

Operation and Maintenance of the Cap, Leachate/Landfill Gas Collection Conveyance and Storage System

Long-term operation and maintenance will include routine inspections and require provisions for conducting timely repairs for all components of the landfill cap, the leachate/landfill gas collection systems, and the conveyance, storage and treatment systems.

Contingent Active Gas Treatment

If landfill gases exceed regulatory standards, the system will be upgraded from passive to active gas collection and a thermal treatment unit will be constructed and operated on-site. This determination will be made based on sampling data.

Off-Site Disposal of Leachate

Leachate extracted from the landfill will be temporarily stored in an on-site tank prior to transport off-site for treatment and disposal at an approved facility. Off-site treatment and disposal will be a long-term component of the remedy.

Leachate Extraction System Critical Review

After one year of operation, a critical review will be conducted on the leachate extraction system. Because of the honeycomb landfill design, not all extraction wells may efficiently remove leachate. Based on the number of extraction wells that go dry, changes in the leachate liquid levels measured in other areas of the landfill, and the concentrations of contaminants found in groundwater, recommendations will be made on whether upgrading the extraction system is necessary. It is anticipated that as a worst case, nine (9) additional extraction wells would be required. If these extraction wells are necessary, landfill gas collection will also occur in the new wells.

Monitored Natural Attenuation

The proposed remedy for groundwater is to allow natural processes to remediate the contaminants. Long-term groundwater monitoring will be directly compared to the projections developed in a Monitored Natural Attenuation Study. This study includes sampling to document ongoing reductions in contaminant concentrations, sampling to show the presence of contaminant daughter products (an indication of contaminant breakdown due to natural processes), the presence of terminal electron donors/acceptors (documents conditions within the aquifer are

conducive to natural attenuation), normalization with conservative tracers (to determine the amount of dilution occurring within the plume), aquifer soil sampling (to establish the presence and type of microorganisms available for degradation), and multi-dimensional plume modeling. Projections of the natural attenuation of this plume made during the Natural Attenuation Study will be critically evaluated over time in comparison to actual long-term groundwater sampling data.

If data shows that the groundwater will not be remediated in a reasonable amount of time, additional measures may be necessary at this Site. These additional activities are likely to involve more data collection, additional treatment design or other remedial measures, including evaluations of any applicable new technology. The applicability of new technologies will be evaluated in terms of technical and economic feasibility. The design of additional measures (should they be necessary) may include: locating groundwater extraction wells (or other remedies) to maximize hydraulic capture of the plume and additional leachate and/or gas collection wells, as appropriate.

Long-term Monitoring

Long term monitoring of groundwater, leachate and landfill gas will be conducted to monitor and ensure the effectiveness of the remedy. Monitoring results will be evaluated annually to aid in predicting contaminant trends. The monitoring program developed during the design phase includes development of a continuous monitoring record including: identification of select locations to monitor changes in both the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination; establishing the required sampling frequency and parameters; and identification and monitoring of areas containing higher contaminant concentrations, if any.

Five-Year Reviews

U.S. EPA will formally evaluate all components to determine the effectiveness of the selected remedy (e.g., cap, leachate, landfill gas, natural attenuation of groundwater) as part of the five-year review process (five-year reviews are required at sites where waste is left on-site). If the data available at the first the five-year review is insufficient for a reliable trend analysis, evaluation of remedy performance will be completed in the subsequent review or at some earlier time to be established during the initial five-year review. An evaluation of information gathered for each five-year review will be used to determine whether or not there is a need for additional actions to reduce cleanup times.

As stated previously, the groundwater cleanup must be achieved within a reasonable period of time. The determination of whether additional measures will be required for groundwater will be based on compliance/projected compliance with the cleanup levels from the Natural Attenuation Study. For this type of situation, a reasonable period of time for meeting the MCLs can be defined as less than 30 years. At each five-year review or earlier, as necessary, U.S. EPA, in consultation with the Illinois EPA, will evaluate the following criteria in order to determine the

need for additional remedial measures:

1. Comparison of existing contaminant levels throughout the plume to MCLs;
2. Trends in contaminant concentrations, **if any, as** compared to Natural Attenuation Study projections;
3. Effectiveness of the **source control** measures at cutting off the source of contamination at the Site;
4. Potential reduction in restoration time frames to **less** than 30 years;
5. Potential for the contaminants in the groundwater to reach appropriate levels throughout the plume;
6. Alternative remedial measures available to meet groundwater standards and the cost thereof.

Additional measures may be necessary if an evaluation of the above criteria indicates: (1) concentrations have not decreased; (2) concentrations do not show the potential to decrease below MCLs in less than 30 years; or (3) source control measures do not meet their remedial objectives of preventing off-site contaminant migration.

Although there have been a number of early actions, actual or threatened future releases of hazardous substances from this site, if not addressed by the preferred alternative, may present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

IEPA Concurrence

The Illinois EPA has concurred with all past recommendations for early action cleanup alternatives for all source areas and concurs with the recommendation for long-term operation and maintenance of the cap, leachate and landfill gas collection and treatment systems and Monitored Natural Attenuation for groundwater for the Site.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Your input on the Proposed Plan for the Site is important to U.S. EPA. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping U.S. EPA select a final cleanup remedy.

Please submit any written comments, postmarked by August 10, 1998, to the address provided. If you have any questions about the comment period, please contact Gordon Blum at (312) 353-8501 or through U.S. EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-621-8431.

THE NEXT STEP

U.S. EPA will consider public comments received during the public comment period before choosing a final action for the Site. The final action will be described in the ROD.

After the final action is chosen, U.S. EPA will meet with the party or parties believed responsible for the site contamination and request that they continue long-term management of the site. Following negotiations, the final action will be designed and implemented. If the party or parties are unable to negotiate an agreement with U.S. EPA, or are unwilling to complete the required activities, Superfund monies may be used to pay for the final action. U.S. EPA may try to recover these costs in federal court.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Anyone interested in learning more about the investigation, the Proposed Plan for controlling contamination at the Site, or the Superfund process is encouraged to review the information repositories maintained for the Site. These repositories contain copies of the RI Work Plan, the RI Report, the Risk Assessment, Pre-Design Investigation, Expedited Leachate Collection Design, Expedited Cap Repair Design, the Community Relations Plan, the Proposed Plan, and other materials related to the Site. The information repositories are located at:

Warrenville Public Library
28 W. 751 Stafford Place
Warrenville, IL 60555

Nichols Library
200 West Jefferson
Naperville, IL 60540

An Administrative Record file, which contains the information upon which the selection of the cleanup plan will be based, has also been established at the above public libraries, and the U.S. EPA Region 5 office in Chicago.

To submit written comments or for further information on the Site, please write to the EPA address below or call:

U.S. EPA Contacts

Michael E. Bellot
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 West Jackson, SR-6J
Chicago, IL 60604-3950
(312) 353-6425

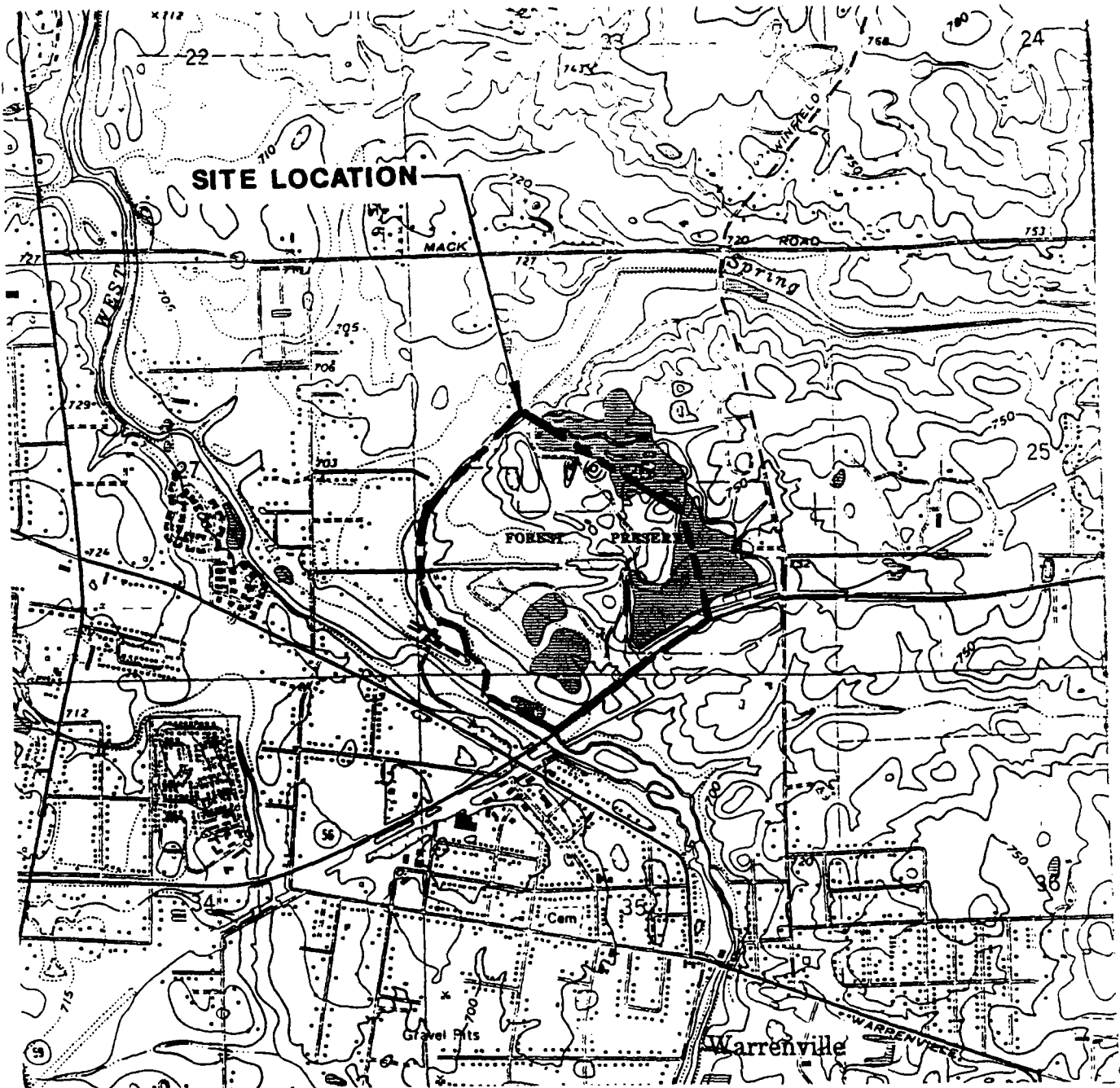
Gordon Blum
Community Involvement Coordinator

Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 West Jackson, SR-6J
Chicago, Il 60604-3950
(312) 353-~~8501~~
Toll Free 1-800-621-8431

Illinois EPA Contact

Rick Lanham
Project Manager
Illinois EPA
2200 Churchill Road
Springfield, Il 62794-9276
(217) 782-9881

FIGURES



NOTES

1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS 7.5 MINUTE USGS TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP DATED 1962, PHOTOREVISED 1972 AND 1980.

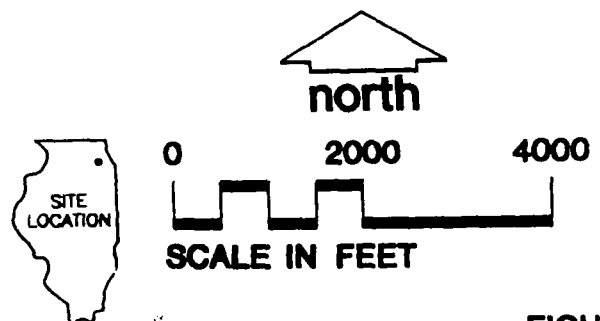


FIGURE 1